

L 37160-66

ACC NR: AT6016415

by Yu. P. Arbuzov. Ye. I. Burovaya and L. I. Agapova carried out the corrosion studies, and the investigation of the mechanical properties of the profile PS754-5 was carried out by Ye. I. Kutaytseva and S. M. Ambartsumyan. Orig. art. has: 8 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 of

L 40700-00 ENP(R)/ENT(W)/T/ENP(W)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/HW

ACC NR: AT6024948

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0322/0330

AUTHOR: Edel'man, N. M.; Vasil'yeva, N. I.; Starostina, Z. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of pressed semifinished products from AD31 alloy

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 322-330

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy property, metal pressing

ABSTRACT: The cause of the formation of macrocrystalline structure in sections of AD31 alloy (composition in %: Cu 0.024, Mg 0.75, Mn 0.05, Fe 0.29, Si 0.42, Zn 0.02, Ti 0.05, bal. aluminum) was studied. The effect of technological factors (pressing temperature, degree of deformation during straightening and heat treatment) on the structure of the sections was determined. It is shown that in order to obtain high-quality sections without roughness (including thin-walled hollow ones of complex configuration), they should be prepared as follows: the temperature of the ingot during pressing should be no less than 480-500°C, and that of the container, no less than 400-420°C. The temperature of heating for quenching should be 520±5°C; the holding time for quenching thin-walled sections should not exceed 15-20 min. The sections should be straightened on stretching machines with a degree of deformation of no more than 4%. The artificial aging of pressed semifinished products should be carried out

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6024947

SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0312/0321

AUTHOR: Edel'man, N. M.; Petrinin, A. M.; Shkrob, V. N.; Starostina, Z. I.;
Gudkov, N. I.

49
42
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of AD33 wrought aluminum alloy in the manufacture of large parts operating under marine conditions

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat-resistant and high-strength alloys), 312-321

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, high strength alloy, metal property/AD33 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: A method of manufacturing large AD33 wrought aluminum-alloy parts has been developed. The alloy contains 0.83% Mg, 0.63% Si, 0.4% Cu, and 0.2% Cr with an impurity content of not more than 0.1% Mn, 0.23% Fe, 0.17% Zn and 0.035% Ti. Machined, round ingots, 570 mm in diameter and 1280 mm long, and 292 mm in diameter and 740 mm long were forged into disks 820 mm in diameter and 600 mm thick, and 560 mm in diameter and 375 mm thick, respectively. The disks were solution-heat treated at 520C, water quenched, and artificially aged at 160C for 17 hr. In this condition the disks had a tensile strength of 30—35 kg/mm², a yield strength of 27—30 kg/mm², and an elongation of 8—12%. Anisotropy of mechanical properties did not exceed 2 kg

Card 1/2

STAROSTINA, Z. M.

Nov 1947

USSR/Geology
Stratification
Phosphorous

"Phosphorous-bearing Capacity of the Basalt Strata of the Lower Yuri Stata in the M. Laba River Basin (Northern Caucasus)," N. V. Rengarten, Z. M. Starostina, Caucasus Combined Expedition, Soviet for Investigation of Productive Forces, Institute of Geological Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 3pp, Submitted by Academician D. S. Belyankin, 5 May 1947

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LVIII, No. 4

The lower Yuri deposits of the M. Laba River can be divided into ~~three~~ distinct and separate lithological strata. The basalt strata is usually of the lowest of the three, and is most evident in the region of Khut Veriyut. The authors discuss some of the factors which might explain the reasons for the presence of phosphorous in these basalt deposits. Submitted by Academician D. S. Belyankin, 5 May 1947

STAROSTIN, Z. M.

Geology, Stratigraphic-Kuban' Valley

Stratigraphic state of the Jurassic coal-bearing stratum of the Kuban' River. Kuban' River. Dokl. AN SSSR 85 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 195⁸, Uncl.
2

STAROSTINA, Z.M.

Structure of the southeastern area of the Vilyuysk Basin. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 21 no. 8: 70-77 Ag '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Vilyuysk Basin--Geology)

3(5)

SOV/11-59-7-6/17

AUTHOR: Starostina, Z.M.

TITLE: On the Conditions of Distribution of Siderite Ores
in the Enclosing Rocks of the Bakal Group of Depo-
sits (The Southern Urals)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya,
1959, Nr 7, pp 40-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The siderite ores of the Bakal deposit group, chan-
ging into brown iron ores in the oxidation zones,
are associated with 5 carbonaceous levels, which,
alternating with clay-slate levels, form the Bakal
suite (Upper Proterozoic era). This stratigraphic
scheme, compiled in 1938 by M.I.Garan', has been
modified by the author who took into consideration
the latest results of prospecting drilling conducted
by Bakal'skaya geologorazvedochnaya partiya (the
Bakal Geologic Prospecting Party) and the Rudouprav-
leniye Bakal'skikh mestorozhdeniy (the Mine Directorate

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SOV/11-59-7-6/17

On the Conditions of Distribution of Siderite Ores in the Enclosing
Rocks of the Bakal Group of Deposits (The Southern Urals)

of the Bakal Deposits). The author presents the table 1 on which new levels indexed as Vak 1,2,3 etc, and their correlation with the old stratigraphic scheme are shown. In principle, the whole Bakal'skaya suite in the range of the Bakal group of deposits is a single carbonaceous-schistous stratum changing in the south into a schistous and in the north - into a carbonaceous stratum. The author gives a very detailed description of all levels, of which only the carbonaceous levels composed of siderites are the ore-bearing ones, though small lenses of argillaceous siderites are also found in the schistous levels. The Bakal'skaya suite is covered by the Zigal'skaya suite of different quartzites. Most geologists adhere to the hypothesis of the sedimentary origin of siderites, the primary ore in this case being the ferruginous carbonates. As a result of the

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SOV/11-59-7-6/17

On the Conditions of Distribution of Siderite Ores in the Enclosing
Rocks of the Bakal Group of Deposits (The Southern Urals)

transformation of these carbonates, various oxidized ores were formed, the difference between them depending on the degree of oxidation and on the composition of primary ferruginous carbonates. According to L.M.Miropol'skiy, the Bakal siderites contain large quantities of magnesium carbonate and, by their chemical composition, are near to sideroplesites and pistomesites. Rich siderites are, according to D.S. Belyankin and V.V.Lapin, a compound of ferrous carbonates with the admixture of magnesium, calcium and manganese carbonates in a solid solution, i.e. the rich siderites are composed of one siderite phase and the poor ones -of the siderite and ferruginous-dolomitic phases. Other groups of geologists ascribe the origin of siderites to the metamatosis of dolomites and limestones either under the influence of vadose and ferruginous solutions or under the influence

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SOV/11-59-7-6/17

On the Conditions of Distribution of Siderite Ores in the Enclosing
Rocks of the Bakal Group of Deposits (The Southern Urals)

of thermal ferruginous solutions of hypogenic origin. As already said, the author adheres to the hypothesis of sedimentary accumulation of primary ore substances. According to her, the sedimentation of Bakal siderite ores occurred in lagoonal or coastal-maritime conditions, but these ores were later deeply metamorphized during the lengthy fold forming period. The situation of the Bakal deposits in the cross-section and in the enclosing rocks proves, according to the author, their sedimentary origin. These deposits were formed in the zone of periodical change of conditions favorable for the accumulation of argillaceous sediments, rich in organic substances and of iron and magnesium containing carbonates with an admixture of finely grained ferrigenous materials. They were situated in a zone of transition of carbonate facies in the north into the ferrigenous facies in the south. The

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SOV/11-59-7-6/17

On the Conditions of Distribution of Siderite Ores in the Enclosing Rocks of the Bakal Group of Deposits (The Southern Urals)

whole ore-bearing zone, where the Bakal deposits are situated, has a north-western course, while the largest siderite-bearing facies have a latitudinal orientation, which is presumably connected with the tectonic development of the Urals regional depression in the zone where this depression joins the Ufa Plateau. The author mentions the following geologists: V.K.Golovchenko, N.V.Grinshteyn, O.F.Sergeyev, A.Ya.Panov, Professor A.Ye.Malakhov, Yu.S.Solov'yev, V.A.Knyazev, N.A.Ushakov, P.A.Zemyatchenskiy, Ya.V.Samoylov, A.N.Zavaritskiy, G.I.Mokshanov, D.V.Nalivkin, A.D.Arkhangelskiy and Yu.A.Davydenko. There are 5 diagrams, 1 table, 4 maps and 21 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva (the Geological Institute of the AS USSR, Moscow)

Card 5/5

STAROSTINA, Z.M.

Siderites of the Bakal region. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25
no.9:117-121 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Bakal region--Siderite)

STAROSTINA, Zoya Mikhaylovna; RAABEN, M.Y. .otv.red.;
CHEPIKOVA, I.M., red.izd-va; YEROFYEVA, I.M., red.izd-va;
ZUDINA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Riphean siderite-bearing formation in the western slope
of the Southern Urals] Sideritonosnaia formatsiia refeia
zapadnogo sklona Tuzhnogo Urala. Moskva, Izd-va Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1962. 104 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.
Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.71). (MIRA 15:11)
(Ural Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Ural Mountains—Siderite)

STAROSTKA, E.; WECLAWSKI, K.

"Test benches for injection pumps."

p. 17 (Motoryzacja) Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan. 1958
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

MEDYANIK, I.A.; STAROSTYUK, A.K.

Effect of dibazole on conditional reflexes in dogs. Nauk.zap.
L'viv.un. 26:18-39 '54. (MLRA 9:10)

(REFLEXES) (DOGS)

MEDYANIK, I.A.; STAROSTYUK, A.K.

Effect of epiohyspasmin on conditional reflexes in dogs. Nauk.
zap.L'viv.un. 26:40-57 '54. (MLRA 9:10)

(REFLEXES) (DOGS)

STAROSTYUK, A.K.

~~Nature of cortical reactions~~ in dogs with different types of
nervous systems following introduction of epiohispanin'. Dep.
ta pov. L'viv. un. no. 6 pt. 2: 57-58 '55. (MIRA 10:3)
(Pharmacology) (Nervous system) (Inhibition)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Metabolism. Nitrogen Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74546

Author : Medyanik, I.A., Starostyuk, A.K.

Inst : Lvov Universtiy.

Orig Pub : On the Problem of Nervous Regulation of Urea Synthesis in
Animals of Different Ages.

Orig Pub : Dopovidi ta povidomlennya. L'vivs'k. un-t, 1957, vip. 7,
ch. 3, 81-88.

Abstract : In puppies of different ages and in full grown dogs, the
content of NH_3 , glutamine (G), and urea (U) was determined
in the blood and urine. In part of the tests the animals
endured stress when ammonium acetate or different pharmaco-
logical active substances were introduced in them. The
content of NH_3 in the blood of the animals increased up to

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Metabolism: Nitrogen Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74546

the 20-45 day-old animals and then decreased. The quantity of G increased up to the 4-month olds. The formation of G from NH_3 in puppies occurred more intensively than in grown dogs. The introduction of carbocholine decreased the accumulation of G in the blood and U in the urine caused by the stress with ammonium acetate. The most clearly expressed strength of urea-forming function of the liver was caused by carbocholine in 20 day old puppies. The effect of atropin sharply changed these effects depending on the age: in 16-18 day old puppies atropin had no influence on the synthesis of U in the liver, in 20-45 day old animals it inhibited this process, and in later ages (over 1½ months) strengthened it. Adrenalin stimulated the synthesis of U in animals of all ages. -- V.I. Rosengart.

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14982

S/858/62/000/001/004/013
D296/D307

27 1127

27 1227

AUTHORS: Aksenova, G. V., Zrada, O. S., Krugovaya, G. N., Oleynik, Ya. V., Starostyuk, A. K., Cherkashchenko, L. N. and Chernogalova, A. G.

TITLE: The influence of radiation upon the phosphorous content and its metabolism in the brain

SOURCE: L'vov. Universytet. Problemna lyaboratoriya radiobiologiyi. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 30-34

TEXT: Frogs were exposed to total body irradiation of 200r (at 10r/min) from a distance of 16 cm. The brains were then investigated 2 hrs, and 2, 5, 7 and 11 days after exposure. 4 hours before decapitation 0.5 ml of aq. $\text{NaH}_2\text{P}^{32}\text{O}_4$ of a dosage of 25 μc per 100 g weight, was administered by intraperitoneal injection. The amount of acid-soluble P and its metabolism, the phospholipids and the protein P of the brain were then investigated. Two hours after ex-

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The influence of radiation ...

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D296/D307

posure, the total P-content in the acid-soluble fraction increased by 12.8% as compared with the control animals. The inorganic P-content increased by 11%, the total protein P by 21%, and the content of phospholipids decreased by 23.7%. These changes were even more marked after 2 days, when the total acid-soluble P fraction increased by 27.1%, out of which the inorganic P increased by 31%, the total protein P by 27.8% and the phospholipid content decreased by 42%. Six days after exposure, the total acid-soluble P fractions had increased up to 46.2% and the inorganic P-content by 87%. At the same time, however, the phospholipid content decreased by 23% and the content of protein P by 18%. Seven days after exposure the total acid-soluble P fraction increased by 50% but the total quantity of inorganic phosphate increased by 11.1% compared with the control animals. The phospholipid content was still decreased by 33% and the total protein P by 30%. 11 days after exposure, the total acid-soluble P fraction was still increased by 45% out of which the inorganic P exceeded the values found in the control animals by 36%, the content of the phospholipids was again increased by

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The influence of radiation ...

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D296/D307

37% and the content of the total protein P decreased by 39%. Thus the acid-soluble P fraction remained increased throughout the experiment, but the changes in protein P and phospholipids moved in opposite directions. After an initial increase in the protein P level a decrease could be observed, whilst the phospholipids showed an increase. Two hours after exposure, the rate of metabolism, as estimated by the relative specific activity of the fractions, showed changes parallel to those in the P content. After 2 - 5 days, the decrease of the specific activity in all fractions indicated a slowing down of the phosphate metabolism which reverted to its normal level after 8 - 12 days. There are 2 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zivotnykh L'vovskogo universiteta (Department of Human and Animal Physiology, L'vov University)

Card 3/3

STAROSTYUK, N.M.

Evaluation of electrical stimulation with sledge induction apparatus.
(MLRA 8:1)

Vop. fiziol. no.6:148-151 '53.

(PHYSIOLOGY, apparatus and instruments,
sledge induction appar., evaluation of electric
stimulation)

L 18827-63

BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3001520

S/0238/63/009/003/0408/0409

47

AUTHOR: Starostyuk, K. M.

TITLE: Determination of speed of spread of ultrasound waves in organic fluids

SOURCE: Fiziologichnyy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 3, 1963, 408-409

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound interferometry, blood, plasma, serum

ABSTRACT: After determining that there were no data in the literature on this topic, author decided to accurately determine the ultrasound spread in certain biological fluids, including blood, plasma and serum. He therefore designed a simple interferometer and proceeded to measure the parameters of interest on human bank blood preserved with 5% sodium citrate, using ultrasound pulses of 1 watt per square centimeter. He thus found that the ultrasound pulse waves spread with a velocity of 1670 meters per second in human blood (plus or minus 3.6%) this velocity being somewhat higher than the 1540 meters per second generally measured in human tissues. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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L 18827-63

ACCESSION NR: AP001520

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizy*ky* Donets'kogo medy*chnogo insty*tut (Chair of
Physics, Donets Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PECHURO, Solomon Saulovich; RATINOV, V.B., nauchn. red.; STAROSVETOVA,
V.G., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Production of gypsum tiles, blocks, and boards] Proizvodstvo
gipsovykh плит, блоков и панелей. Moskva, Proftekhizdat,
1963. 208 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Gypsum products)

NIKITIN, Lev Ivanovich; BURKOV, V.I., nauchn. red.; STAROSVETOVA,
V.G., red.

[Safety measures at woodworking enterprises] Tekhnika
bezopasnosti na derevoobrabatyvaiushchikh predpriatiakh.
Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 185 p. (MIRA 18:2)

YEVSTYUGOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, inzh.; POKROVSKIY, Aleksandr
Il'ich, inzh.; KREYNDLIN, L.N., nauchn. red.; STAROSVETOVA,
V.G., red.

[Woodworking operations] Plotnichnye raboty. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1965. 300 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

TOLSTOY, Mikhail Georgiyevich; RUZIN, B.V., nauchn. red.;
STAROSVETOVA, V.G., red.

[Masonry and furnace work in rural construction] Kamen-
nye i pechnye raboty v sel'skom stroitel'stve. Moskva,
Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 302 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ZHUKOV, Aleksey Antipovich; SHAPIRO, I.G., nauchn. red.;
STAROSVETOVA, V.G., red.

[Industrial training of plasterers] Proizvodstvennoe
obuchenie shtukaturov. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965.
99 p. (MIRA 18:12)

GOSIN, Naum Yakovlevich; ROGOVOY, M.I., nauchn. red.; STAROSVETOVA,
V.G., red.

[Manufacture of ceramic building materials] Proizvodstvo
keramicheskikh stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1965. 221 p. (MIRA 19:1)

YELUKHIN, N.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; STAROSVITSKIY, O.I., inzh.

Heat transfer and hydraulic resistance in regenerators with
fill packing of the air separation units. Trudy VNIIMASH
no.5:36-60 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

STAROSVETSKIY, V.A., ordinator

Organization of a nurse's work in the otolaryngological department
of a polyclinic. Med. sest. 21 no.2:38-40 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
stomatologicheskogo instituta i Otorinolaringologicheskoy gorodskoy
bol'nitsy No.50.

(NURSES AND NURSING)
(OTOLARYNGOLOGY)

AUTHOR: Starosvitskiy, O.I., Engineer 67-48-3-6/18

TITLE: The Utilization of the Heat of Compressed Air for the Gasification of Liquid Oxygen (Ispol'zovaniye tepla szhatogo vozdukhha dlya gazifikatsii zhidkogo kisloroda)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, Vol. 11, Nr 3, pp. 32-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By way of an introduction the disadvantages are enumerated which must be taken into account when using electric heating in gasification. It is further said that these disadvantages can be avoided by using the hot air from the air compressors instead. In the oxygen apparatus of the types "AK" and "SK" this heat is taken off after the first stage of the compressor. The necessary additional device is shown in form of a schematic drawing and described. According to calculations carried out the heat available for operation of the gasifying device is amply sufficient. The heat conduction system for the heating of the gasifiers which is described in this paper has been in use at the Saksdy Chemical Works since 1953, and was found to give good results. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1 1. Oxygen (Liquid)--Heating 2. Air compressors--Thermal effects
3. Heat--Sources

YELUKHIN, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAROSVITSKIY, S.I., inzh.

Heat transfer and hydraulic resistance in dumped packings of
regenerators. Khim.mashinostr. no.5:19-23 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MOROZOV, A.P.; MININ, V.F., inzh.; SHIFRIN, L.S., inzh.; STAROV, A.F., inzh.;
PUGACH, Ya.Yu., inzh.

Thin-slab reinforced cement roofs in housing construction. Biul. tekhn.
inform. 3 no.11:3-6 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for
Morozov).

(Roofs, Concrete)

MOROZOV, A.P.; MININ, V.F., inzh.; STAROV, A.F., inzh.; SHIVRIN, L.S., inzh.

First experience of using reinforced cement for roofs in civil construction. *Biul. tekhn. inform.* 3 no.12:13-17 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for Morozov).

(Roofs, Concrete)

YESHCHENKO, D.D., inzh.; STAROV, A.F., inzh.; SHIFRIN, L.S., inzh.

Vibrated brick panels for apartment houses. Biul.tekh.inform.
po stroi. 5 no.11:7-8 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Leningrad--Building blocks)

AID P - 3846

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 9/35

Author : Starov, D. K.

Title : On "vaporization" over the sea surface

Periodical : Met. 1. gidr., 6, 35-37, N/D 1955

Abstract : The causes for the fog-like vapors appearing over the Black Sea in winter are discussed. Detailed research on temperature changes of the water and of the air done in 1953-1954 is reported. Tables showing time, location, temperature, humidity, etc. are included. One diagram. One 1938 Russian reference.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SOV/169-60-3-2763

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, Nr 3, p 108 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Starov, D.K.

TITLE: The Wind Field at Mean Altitudes of Troposphere Over the Black Sea

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1959, Nr 10, pp 70 - 74

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of the statistical processing of the pressure-field topography charts of the 500-mb-surface for January, April, July, and October in the period 1952 - 1956. The wind field over the Black Sea is characterized by the presence of a definite direction of air currents, mostly in south-west and west, and besides these, in July and October still in north-west directions. Other directions of wind and also fields without pressure-gradient constitute a small percentage of the total number of cases. The predominant velocities of wind amount to 10 - 14 m/sec and exceed 30 m/sec in

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SOV/169-60-3-2763

The Wind Field at Mean Altitudes of Troposphere Over the Black Sea

January only. The winds having south-west, west, and north-west directions are characterized by the highest velocities. The variability of the wind fields over the Black Sea at altitudes of about 5 km is great; a specific direction of wind is kept during 2 - 3 days. Brief descriptions of the winds of various intensities are cited.

A.Z. Chekirda

Card 2/2

STAROV, I. M.

"Investigation of Some Methods for Intensification of the Operation of Roller Paint-Grinding Machines." Sub 31 May 51, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

S/081/60/000/016/012/012
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Kairiya, 1960, No. 16, p. 575, # 67708

AUTHORS: Dobrolyubov, G.V., Aristov, L.G., Starov, I.M.

TITLE: Increasing the Efficiency of Rollers When Masticating Nitrile Rubbers ✓

PERIODICAL: Opyt raboty prom-sti Sovnarkhoza (Mosk. gor. ekon. adm. r-n), 1958, No. 8, pp. 40-44

TEXT: The research for means of improving the efficiency of rollers was conducted in two directions: 1) by establishing the dependence of the efficiency of rollers on the weight of the pack; 2) by revealing means of reducing the time of mechanical mastication of rubber as compared to the effective regulations (20 min). The time of mechanical mastication depends only on the type of rubber. A reduction in weight of the pack does not accelerate mechanical mastication and raises considerably the specific electric power consumption required for the drive motor. Electric power consumption, per time unit of processing, depends only on the type of rubber and serves to determine the specific consumption of electric power per unit of the rubber amount. Changes in the power consumed by the motor

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S/081/60/000/016/012/012
A006/A001

Increasing the Efficiency of Rollers When Masticating Nitrile Rubbers

are connected with structural changes occurring in the rubber during mechanical mastication, which are completed within the first ten minutes of processing; subsequently the mean power required by the electric motor does not vary. The process of changes in power during the initial processing period is analogous to that of changes in conditional viscosity, determined on a 10% solution in ethyl-acetate with a B3 -4 (VZ-4) viscosimeter. The moment of completed mechanical mastication can be determined by measuring the power consumed by the drive motor. The use of this method provides for a double increase of the roller efficiency with the simultaneous reduction of electric power consumption, and makes possible automation of the mastication process.

V. Glagolev

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

S/138/60/000/012/004/009
A051/A027

AUTHORS: Starov, I.M., Zil'vestr, Ya.Ya.

TITLE: Certain Criticisms on the Investigation of Methods for Increasing the Productivity of Rubber Mixers (A Discussion)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1960, No.12, pp. 9-12

TEXT: The authors outline the mixing process of thick, particularly elastic materials not subject to the laws of hydrodynamics, in order to establish the possibilities of improving the productivity of mixers. The mixture is subjected to the following processes in the mixing chamber: 1) division on the rib of the lower lock of the chamber, 2) intensive rubbing-in of the loose materials and mixing of the mass between the rollers and the immobile wall of the chamber, 3) division by centrifugal force, developed by the combs of the rollers, which transfers the mixture from one half of the mixing chamber to the other, 4) transferring by other force factors. It is stressed that the mechanical work performed and also the electrical power consumed in the mixing process must be increased. It is assumed that if the mixing regulation exactly corresponds to the given conditions of mixing, then the speci-

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S/138/60/000/012/004/009
A051/A027

Certain Criticisms on the Investigation of Methods for Increasing the Productivity of Rubber Mixers (A Discussion)

fic consumption of electric power to a unit weight of a certain mixture can be considered a constant value. From this assumption the nature and degree of effect of the rotation rate of the rotors and that of the pressure on the mechanical work necessary for the mixing process is established. From the known relationship $A=Wt$, where A is the electric power consumption, W the power and t the time, a hyperbolic relationship between the power and the duration of the cycle of mixing is derived: $t = \frac{A}{W}$. The power (average, peak) is the product of the rotation moment by the angular speed of the rotor's rotation: $N = M\omega$. The rotation moment in the general case (average, peak) is $M = FR$, where F is the force applied to the blades of the rotors (depends mostly on the density and elasticity of the mixture being processed), R is the radius to the conditional center of the applied force F , then $W = FR\omega$. From here it is concluded that at a constant rotation rate ω the power has a linear relationship to the force F . Under equal conditions the force F will depend only on the pressure P of the upper lock on the mixture,

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A051/A027

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i.e., the force F up to the complete lowering of the lock will be proportional to the pressure: $F = KP$, then $W = KF\omega$. From the last relationship it is concluded that at $\omega = \text{const.}$ the power has a linear relationship to the pressure on the mixture. With the pressure constant on the mixture, the power will also have a linear relationship to the rotation rate of the rollers. The mechanical work needed for the mixing increases both from an increase in the pressure, as well as from an increase in the rotation rate of the rotors. The authors point out that most mistakes and misunderstandings arising in the investigation of the mixing process are caused by accepting the values at an elevated pressure of the upper lock on the mixture. It is further pointed out that the "specific pressure" term applied by most authors in studying the pressure of the upper lock on the mixture can only be considered valid when the pressure created on the lock by air is completely passed onto the mixture. With a decrease in the mixture volume during the mixing process the effect of the pressure of the upper lock on the mixing intensity drops. A mistake made by some authors is the assumption

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A051/A027

Certain Criticisms on the Investigation of Methods for Increasing the Productivity of Rubber Mixers (A Discussion)

that the pressure on the mixture exceeding 1.2 kg/cm^2 does not affect the mixing process or the power consumed by the rubber-mixer motor. It is suggested measuring the pressure directly on the surface of the lock, which is in contact with the mixture, using the tensiometric measurement method. The latter would establish the true value of the upper lock pressure on the mixture and its effect on the mixing intensity. In Ref.5 mention was made of the fact that the energy consumed increases with a decrease in the mixing cycle. This statement is claimed to be unfounded, since the mixing cycle has no relationship to the energy consumed by the motor. It is explained that the energy consumed by the motor is determined by the physico-mechanical properties of the mixture and the mixing conditions (i.e., pressure on the mixture, rotation rate of the rotors). The authors do not recommend using equipment with asynchronous motors, which can function at low $\cos\varphi$, since a high-energy motor is needed for starting the rubber mixers. It is recommended using a synchronous motor working at $\cos\varphi = 1$ and improving the $\cos\varphi$


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S/138/60/000/012/004/009
A051/A027/

Certain Criticisms on the Investigation of Methods for Increasing the Productivity of Rubber Mixers (A Discussion)

in the industrial grid. The term "reverse method" is mentioned as being the simultaneous loading of the rubber and all the ingredients into the mixer. It is claimed that this term, used widely in industry and in the literature, does not correspond to its application and it is thought that the term "simultaneous loading" or "successive loading of the mixture ingredients into the rubber mixer" would be more appropriate. There are 5 references: 3 Soviet, 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building).



Card 5/5

STAROV, I.M.; SUSHCHENKO, A.A.; ARISTOV, L.G.; ARTEM'YEV, B.N.

Industrial testing of an internal rubber mixer at the type RS No.11
during the high-speed spinning of its rotors. Kauch. 1 rez. 20
no.1:11-12 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Rubber, Machinery)

STAROV, I.M.; SUSHCHENKO, A.A.; GEL'FREYKH, S.V.

Regularities of changes and calculation of the capacity of a driving electric motor for a rubber mixer at an increased pressure and rotation speed of rotors. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.6:19-22 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Rubber machinery)

ZIL'VESTR, Ya.Ya.; STAROV, I.M.

Automatic control of the thickness of rubber sheets on
calenders. *Kauch i rez.* 20 no.8:20-23 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Automatic control)

ZIL'VESTR, Ya.Ya. [deceased]; STAROV, I.M.

Safety measures in the operation of rollers and calenders
in rubber industry plants. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.5:39-42
My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Rubber machinery--Safety measures)

STAROV, I.M.; PROSKURNYA, G.P.

Automatic control of fabric tension during its impregnation and
coating with rubber mixtures. Trudy MIKH 27:178-189 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

PROKURATOV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; LOZE, Yakov Abramovich; PASHKOV,
Valentin Nikolayevich; STAROV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; SIDOROV, N.I.,
inzh., red.; BOEROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Use of electric locomotives on long hauling distances; experiment
of the Omsk railroad] Eksploatatsia elektrovov na dlinnykh
tiagovykh plechakh; opyt Omskoi zheleznoi dorogi. Moskva, Vses.
izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1963.
54 p. (MIRA 13:9)

(Electric locomotives)

STAROV, L. A. (Engineer), and STRIZHEVSKAYA, L. G. (Cand. Tech. sciences) (Moscow)

"Welding by fusion of certain combinations of metals" considered the theoretical basis of conditions of appearance of metallic connection between heterogeneous metals. The technology of welding of titanium with other metals was developed.

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Conference on welding of heterogeneous metals, at the Inst of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, 14-15 June 1963.
(Reported in Avtomaticheskaya svarka, Kiev, No. 9, Sept 1963, pp 95-96 author, V. R. Ryabov)
JPRS 24,651

19 May '64

SIROTIN, Yu.P., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; STAROV, M.V., agronom; PRONIN, M.Ye.,
prof.; KOSTROV, K.A., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; KLOCHKOV, A.M., kand.
sel'skokhoz. nauk

Fall supplementary fertilizers for winter crops. Zemledelie 25 no.9:
16-34 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i agro-
pochvovedeniya (for Sirotin). 2. Zaveduyushchiy Mikhaylovskim agro-
tekhnicheskim ~~sk~~otchastkom Stavropol'skogo kraya (for Starov). 3.
Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Pronin). 4. Mor-
dovskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya
(for Kostrov, Klochkov).

(Wheat—Fertilizers and manures)

(Rye—Fertilizers and manures)

STAROV, M.V., agronom

Organic-mineral fertilizers and the yield of winter wheat in Stavropol Territory. Agrobiologiya no.1:18-24 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 1834)

1. Mikhaylovskiy agrotekhnicheskoy sortouchastok, Stavropol'skogo kraya.

STAROV, P.

Cotton Growing - Volga-Don Canal Region

Characteristics of cotton irrigation farming in the Volga-Don Canal zone.
Khlopkovodstvo, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

- [illegible]

BAZILEVSKIY, A.R.; STAROV, R.V.

Temperature control in Bessemer melting by means of a PRK-600
radiation pyrometer. Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1365 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

ALIKAYEV, Vladimir Aver'yanovich, dotsent, kand.veterin.nauk; OMEGOV,
A.P., prof., doktor veterin.nauk; STAROV, T.K., dotsent, kand.
biolog.nauk; USTIMENKO, L.F., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Course on practical veterinary hygiene] Praktikum po gigiene
sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zivotnykh. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry. 1960. 295 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Veterinary hygiene)

STAROV, T. K. ALIKAYEV, V. A., AND ONEGOV, A. P.

"Praktikum po gigienen sel'skokhozyaistvennykh zhiivotnykh", M. Sel'khozgiz,
into, second revised and supplemented edition, 8,500 copies.

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 5 1961

NURLYBAYEV, A.N.; STAROV, V.I.

Petrography of intrusive rocks in ore-bearing sectors of Karatas
and Kokzaboy of the northwestern part of the Lake Balkhash region.
Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR no.4:12-23 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Balkhash Lake region--Rocks, Igneous)

MONICH, V.K.; STAROV, V.I.; MELIKHOV, V.D.

Comparative study of potassium feldspars from the intrusions
of the Uspenskaya and Karatas-Gul'shadsкая zones. Trudy Inst.
geol.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 7:293-300 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

MONTEP, I.K. [deceased]; STAROV, V.I.; GOGEL', G.N.

Photography of intrusions in the central part of the Trans-Ili
Alatau. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk Ak. Kazakh. SSR 12:74-107 '65.

STAROV, V.I.; SEYTMURATOVA, E.Yu.; KOZLOVSKIY, A.A.

Determining the relative age of nepheline syenites by the method
of thermoluminescence. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 12:
129-132 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

STAROV, V.V.
Cultivable lands - General problems.

X-1

Ref. Jour : Ref Jour - Biol., No 3, 1956, 1956
Author : Starov, V.V.
Inst :
Title : Growing Irrigated Crops in the Desert.
Orig. Pub : Foto. s. Kh. Uzbekistane, 1956, No 2, 58-64

Abstract : A description is given of the results of the experiment conducted by the expedition of the pasture-amelioration trust in 1953-1955 on lands, irrigated by artesian wells, of kol'hoz of Koyl-Kum.

Cont. 1/1

STAROVA, A.

Milking Machines

Mobile equipment for milking cows on pastures. MTS 12 no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BOTOV, Tikhon Grigor'yevich, inzh.; DUBROVSKIY, A.A., red.; STAROVA,
A.I., red.; LOGINOVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for the rearrangement of soil horizons] Novye orudila
dlya pereraspredeleniya pochvennykh gorizontov. Pod obshchei
red. A.A.Dubrovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz.RSFSR, 1959.
26 p. (Materialy zaochnogo lektoriia po tsiklu "Novoe v mekhani-
zatsii sel'skogo khoziaistva," no.13) (MIRA 16:3)
(Agricultural machinery)

L 14504-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW
 ACC NR: AP6003278 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/001/0004/0007
 AUTHOR: Strizhevskaya, L. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Starova, L. L. (Engineer) 28
 ORG: none 77
 TITLE: Fusion welding of certain heterogeneous metals 23
 SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1966, 4-7 44, 55 16
 TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, electron beam welding, refractory metal, heterogeneous metal, weld evaluation, sheet metal, weldability
 ABSTRACT: As part of research into the welding of heterogeneous metals, the authors experimented with the welding of sheet (1-2 mm thick) specimens of Fe + Ni, Ni + Pd, Ni + Cu, Ti + Zr, V + Nb, V + Ta, Nb + Ta. The welding regimes were adapted to the differences in the physical properties of the metals welded together, primarily as regards melting point and heat conduction, so that the greater part of the heat from the heat source was concentrated on the more high-melting or heat-conducting metal. Welding was performed by either the argon arc or the electron-beam technique. It was found that the differences in the structure and properties of these metals affect the nature of the crystallization of welded joints. Cu and Ni, in pure or alloyed form, as well as Ni and steel, can be satisfactorily welded by the argon arc method, while Ti,
 Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791:669.15-194 2

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ACC NR: AP6003278

Zr, Nb, Ta and V in various paired combinations can be satisfactorily welded either by the argon arc or the electron-beam method. For the case of these combinations the weld metal represents mostly a mechanical mixture of solid solutions and has a distinctly heterogeneous structure (with nonuniform etchability and hardness) and consists of α - and β -phases. A metallographic examination confirmed the absence of chemical phases in such welded joints. The greatest difficulties are encountered when welding together the metals with insignificant mutual solubility which form chemical compounds. Such metals, as a rule, belong in mutually remote groups of the periodic table. E.g. Fe (group VIII) + Ti (group IV), Al (group III) + Ti (group IV), Cu (group I) + Ti (group IV), Fe (group VIII) + Nb (group V); the welded joints thus obtained display a pronounced brittleness. Hence for these metals the following welding technique may be recommended: fusion of only one of the two metals being welded (usually the more high-melting metal); in this case electron-beam welding is optimal. Another workable technique in this case is to use an intermediate metal that welds satisfactorily with both of the metals being welded. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE:

11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

BC

Card 2/2

77089
SOV/62-59-12-33/43

5.3620

AUTHORS:

Shostakovskiy, M. P., Prilechayeva, Ye. N., Tsybmal, L. V., Azovskaya, V. A., Starova, N. G.

TITLE:

Brief Communication. Concerning Addition of Nucleophilic Reagents to α,β -Unsaturated Sulfones in Presence of "Triton B"

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2239-2241 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Addition of nucleophilic reagents (alcohols, mercaptans, hydrogen sulfide, dialkylthiophosphoric acids, etc.) to α,β -unsaturated sulfones of various structures is catalyzed to a great extent by "Triton B" (benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide). The addition reaction starts after the addition of a few drops of "Triton B" (40-60% aqueous solution, 0.2-0.5% by weight) to an equimolar mixture of reacting substances. In most cases the reaction is exothermal (temperature rises up to 80-100°) and is completed within 2-3 hr, with a nearly quantitative yield. α,β -Unsaturated sulfones,

Card 1/5

There is 1 table; and 6 references, 2 Soviet, 1 German, 1 U.K., 2 U.S. The U.K. and U.S. references are: A. R. Ford, *Rec. Trav. Chim.*, 1949, 2833; J. D. Smith, *Chem. Rev.*, 1950, 299; J. D. Smith, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1950, 72, 3657 (1950); Ch. E. Siller, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 70, 3657 (1948); R. K. Murd, L. Gerahnein, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 69, 2328 (1947); R. B. Thompson, J. A. Chmielewski, N. Symon, *J. Industr. and Engrg. Chem.*, 50, 797 (1958).

ASSOCIATION:

N. D. Zelinskii Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED:

May 4, 1959

Card 5/5

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.: PRILEZHAYEVA, Ye.N.; TSYMBAL, L.V.;
TOLCHINSKAYA, R.Ya.; STAROVA, N.G.

Sulfones and sulfoxides. Part 3: Comparative reactivity
of α, β -unsaturated sulfoxides and sulfones to nucleophilic reagents.
Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8:2496-2503 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Sulfoxide) (Sulfone)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Forestry. Forest Cultures.
RES. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 13 1958, No. 104552
AUTHOR : Pavlenko, P. A.; Starova, N. V.
LANG. : --
TITLE : Growing Poplar Seedlings in the Ukraine
CITE. PUB. : Lesn. kh-vo, 1958, No. 4, 22-26
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

K

Card: 1/1

26

TEODOSIEVSKI, D.; STAROVA, V.

Serofibrous preurisy in infancy (report of a case). God. zborn.
med. fak. Skopje 11:261-267 '64.

1. Klinika za detski bolesti pri medicinskiot fakultet, Skopje.

L 00727-66 PSS-2/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(s)/EWA/ESD-2/FES(1)/ETC(n)/EWA(1) WJ

ACCESSION NR: AT5013291

UR/3043/65/000/004/0221/0231

AUTHOR: Yeroshin, V. A., Starova, Ye. N. 44, 55

TITLE: Unidimensional nonstationary real gas flow 52
119
B+1

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr. Sbornik rabot, no. 4, 1965. Chislennyye metody v gazovoy dinamike (Numerical methods in gas dynamics), 221-231

TOPIC TAGS: interior ballistics, equilibrium flow, real gas, gas flow, flow analysis, nonsteady flow 34, 55

ABSTRACT: The attainment of high projection velocities of ballistic projectiles is connected with the generation of flow zones of high-temperature (2000-6000K) and high-pressure (5000-10,000 atm) gases. Under such circumstances the gas differs markedly from the ideal case because of dissociation, ionization, and mixture component interaction. The present paper investigates the influence of equilibrium dissociation on the real gas flow through tubes, using air as the example. The related thermodynamic functions (internal energy, molecular weight, heat capacity) depend on temperature and pressure and the paper utilizes pertinent data as found in tables compiled by the Energeticheskiy institut (Power Institute) of the AN SSSR after approximating them by polynomials. The dissociation influence calculations are carried out using the method of characteristics of the real gas flow through cylindrical tubes. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas, 5 figures, and 2 tables. Card 1/2

L 00727-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5013291

3

ASSOCIATION: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr, Moskovskiy universitet (Computer Center, Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, ME

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

g
Card 2/2

STANOVA, YE. P., Engineer

"New Low-Alloy High-Speed Steels With Nitrogen." Thesis for degree of Cand Technical
Sci. Sub 13 Jun 50, Moscow Mechanics Inst

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering
in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec. 1950.

VORONOV, S.M., obshchiy red.; TELIS, M.Ya., obshchiy red.; STAROVA, Ye.P.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Magnesium alloy founding; from materials of a conference of the
All-Union Scientific, Engineering, and Technological Society of
Foundrymen] Lit'e magnievykh splavov; po materialam konferentsii
VNITO liteyshchikov. Sbornik statei. Pod obshchei red. S.M.
Voronova i M.IA. Telis. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1952.
275 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo
liteyshchikov.
(Magnesium alloys--Founding)

STAROVA, Ye. P.

Ye. P. Starova, Malolegirovannyye stali s azotom /Low-Alloy Steels with Nitrogen/, Mashgiz, 3 sheets

States the results of the author's investigations in seeking a low-alloy, high-speed steel with nitrogen admixture and reduced tungsten content.

Intended for engineering and technical personnel engaged in metallurgy and instrument production.

SO: U-6472, 23 Nov 1954

LUK'YANOV, V.V.; ABINDER, A.A.; STAROVA, Ye.P.; METREVELI, A.S.

Investigating materials for the production of macaroni matrices.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no. 2:85-89 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,
Kafedra tekhnologii metallov.

(Macaroni)

(Food industry--Equipment and supplies)

66515

SOV/137-59-7-15787

18.1120

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 227 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Starova, Ye. P.

TITLE: Investigation Into Properties of Low-Alloy High-Speed Steels With and Without Nitrogen

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. tekhnol. in-ta pishch. prom-sti, 1958, Nr 1, pp 154 - 164

ABSTRACT: Investigations were carried out into the effect of N on the properties of low-alloy high-speed steel containing (in %): C 0.64 - 0.66; W 6.2 - 7.2; Cr 4.1 - 4.8; V 1.6 - 2.3; N 0 - 0.32. It was stated that optimum N content in cast steel was 0.3 - 0.35%; after forging and heat-treatment 0.10 - 0.15% N remained in the steel. N-containing low-alloy high-speed steels are less prone to austenitic grain growth, possess a wider hardening temperature range, have higher R_C in tempered and annealed state, and higher red hardness than low-alloy high-speed steels without N. Experimental steels containing (in %): C 0.65; W 7.0; Cr 4.0; V 1.5; N 0.11, had higher cutting properties than P18 steels. It is suggested to start smelting of low-alloy high-speed steel with 7% W, containing N. 8 bibliographical titles.

I.B.

Card 1/1

4

MALIKOV, K.V.; PISHVANOV, V.L.; SUNTSOV, G.N.; STAROVEROV, A.A.;
OVCHARENKO, V.M.; ANDREYEV, V.I.; MAZIN, B.S.; RUN'KOV, V.I.;
SEMAVIN, P.I.

Using sulfurous mazut in blast furnaces. Stal' 23 no.5:394-397
My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy
teplotekhniki i Beloretsky metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)
(Mazut--Analysis)

STAROVEROV, A.G.

Effect of the layout on the reliability and effective capacity of a
molding section of an automatic foundry line. Lit. proisv. no.9:19-
20 8 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

"POUNCE, R.J.

Reliability of automatic foundry lines. Lit. review. no.11:
14-17 N '64. (MIRA 18:8)

BATKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; STAROVEROV, A.N., st. prepod.
TARAKANOVA, L.A., red.

[Automatic control using computers] Avtomaticheskoe
upravlenie s primeneniem vychislitel'nykh mashin. Mo-
skva, Mosk. inzhenerno-fizicheskii in-t. Pt.1. 1964.
199 p. (MIRA 18:4)

... d) / TW (1) Po-l₂ / Po-l₁ / Pg-l₁ / Pk-l₁ / Pl-l₁ IJP(c) BC

ACCESSION NR: AP5008322

S/0103/65/026/003/0.92/0.99

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, V. M. (Moscow); Batkov, A. M. (Moscow); Staroverov, A. N. (Moscow); Shchukin, B. A. (Moscow) 42
0

TITLE: Investigation of the accuracy of nonlinear, nonstationary systems by means of the statistical linearization method

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 3, 1965, 492-499

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control nonlinear, nonstationary control system, statistical linearization method

ABSTRACT: A study is made of a control system whose performance is described by the system of nonlinear differential equations written in normal vector form

$$\frac{dY(t)}{dt} = F(t, Y) + B(t)f(t), \quad (1)$$

$$Y(0) = C$$

where the components of the vector $Y(t)$ represent processes at the output of the system, components of the vector $f(t)$ represent independent random processes of white noise type at the input of the system, $F(t, Y)$ is an inertia-free, nonlinear

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L 34944-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008322

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transformation vector, C is a vector of normally distributed initial conditions, and $B(t)$ is an $m + n$ matrix of variable coefficients. To determine the accuracy of system (1), the variation in time of the mathematical expectation vector $\bar{Y}(t)$ and the variance vector $\Theta(t)$ of the vector random process $Y(t)$ are sought. It is indicated that this problem has a simple solution when the transformation $F(t, Y)$ is linear. System (1) is written for this case and a system of differential equations is derived from which $\bar{Y}(t)$ and $\Theta(t)$ can be solved. It is shown how, using the method of statistical linearization (approximation of the nonlinear transformation $F(t, Y)$ by a certain form of linear transformation $Z(t)$), system (1) can be reduced to the form derived for the linear case and how a system of nonlinear differential equations for direct determination of $\bar{Y}(t)$ and $\Theta(t)$ can be constructed which is amenable to solution on a digital computer. It is stressed that the method presented is more economical and has other advantages as compared with the methods presented by other authors. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas. [IK]

ASSOCIATION: none

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Pu-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) WH/BC

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AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, V. M. (Moscow); Batkov, A. M. (Moscow);
Staroverov, A. N. (Moscow); Shchukin, B. A. (Moscow) B

TITLE: Determining the mathematical expectation and dispersion of the response
of a multivariable nonlinear time-dependent system by computers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 2, 1965, 123-128

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control
system, automatic control theory 9

ABSTRACT: The accuracy is considered of an automatic-control system
describable by these normal differential equations:

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = F(t, Y) + B(t)f, \quad Y(0) = C, \quad (1.1)$$

where $Y = (y_i)$ is the column vector (system output); $F(t, Y) = (F_i(t, Y))$ is a
vector nonlinear function; $B(t) = (\beta_{ij})$ is a variable rectangular matrix $(n \times m)$;
 $f(t) = (f_j)$ is the column vector representing the disturbance (white noise with
independent components); $Y(0) = C$ is a random vector of initial conditions

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L 63255-65

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noncorrelated to the disturbance vector. A method is suggested for setting up nonlinear differential equations (2.17) whose solution gives a vector of mathematical expectation and a dispersion matrix of the output signal in time; the output process is assumed to be close to normal. The method is claimed to be simpler in computations than the methods of statistical linearization with successive approximations or canonical random functions. If the nonlinear system (1.1) contains only single-variable nonlinearities, the expectation-and-dispersion equations (2.17) can be integrated on an analog computer. Generally, the method requires the use of a digital computer. For stationary conditions, the right-hand member of (2.17) is equal to zero, and the problem is reduced to solving a set of nonlinear algebraic equations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 42 formulas.

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